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THE WEEKLY ARIZONIAN.

VOLUME 1. TUCSON, ARIZONA, AUGUST 18, 1859. NUMBER 25.

THE ARIZONIAN,

A WEEKLY PAPER,

DEVOTED TO THE GENERAL INTERESTS OF ARIZONA.

J. HOWARD WELLS, Editor.

—TERMS:—

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THE TOMB OF NAPOLEON.

The Tomb of Napoleon is one of the sights of Paris which a stranger never fails to visit. It stands immediately under the lofty dome of the Church of the Hotel des Invalides, and is more magnificent than the Tomb of St. Peter in the Cathedral at Rome, the cost of it having been 9,000,000 francs, or about $1,000,000 A bronze door gives access to the crypt; over it, on a black marble slab, is the request in the Emperor's will, that he be buried on the banks of the Seine The following are the words

"Je desire que mes cendres reposent sur les bords de la Seine, au milieu de ce peupel Francaise que fai tant aime."

Two colossal bronze caryatides at the entrance hold the globe, sceptre and imperial crown A gloomy gallery running under the high altar which forms the tomb leads to the crypt, dimly lighted by funeral lamps of bronze, and adorned with bas reliefs representing—1. The termination of civil war; 2 The Concordat, 3 The Reform of the Administration; 4 The Council of State; 5. The Code; 6. The University; 7 The Courts of Accounts; 8. The Encouragement of Trade and Commerce; 9. Public Works; 10 The Lrgion of Honor—all due to the energry of the late Emperor. The pavement of the crypt is decorated with a crown of laurels in mosaic. The balustrade surrounding the tomb is adorned with sculptured laurel wreaths, encircling the names of the following victories Rivoli, Pyramids, Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, Friedland, Wagram and Muskowa. Twelve colossal statues representing as many victories, stand against the pilasters facing the tomb, which consists of immense monolith of porphyry, weighing 135,000 pounds, and brought from Lake Onega, in Finland, at a cast of 140,000 francs. Its exquisite polish was effected by a steam engine, built for the purpose, and the value of the stone may be estimated, when it is stated that porphyry is now considered of the same value in weight as pure gold. It covers the sarcophagus, which is also of a single block, 12 feet long and 6 in breadth, resting upon two plinths, which stand on a block of green granite, brought from the Vosages. The total height is 13½ feet. In the upper portion of the crypt is a recess containing the sword the Emperor wore at Austerlitz, the insignia he used to wear on State occasions, the crown af gold voted by the town of Cherbourg, and the colors taken in different battles. At the farthest end of the recess is the statue of the Emperor in his imperial robes.—The marble employed in tets monument alone has cost 2,000,000 francs.

WATERLOO.—The great French writer, Michelet, embodied the universal feeling of France, in one line, when he wrote the emphatic words, at once a history and a prophecy, "France has no Past, but Waterloo." In 1840, when Louis Napoleon was brought to trial, before the Chamber of Peers, in Paris, for his invasion of France at Boulogne, (the affair of the tamed eagle, which would not alight on the Napoleon column,) he defended himself very impressively, and said: "I represent before you a principle, a cause, a defeat; the principle is the sovereignty of the people; the cause, that of the Empire; the defeat, that of Waterloo. The principle you have recognized, the cause you have served, the defeat you wish to avenge.—No! there is no difference between you and me, and I will not believe that I am destined to suffer the penalty of the treason of others. Representing a political cause, I cannot accept as judge of my wishes and of my acts a political jurisdiction. Your formalities deceive no one. In the struggle which is commenced there is only a vanquisher and a vanquished. If you are the men of the vanquisher, I do not expect justice from you, and I do not want your generosity."

HOW GEN. WASHINGTON GOT THE MITTEN.—A correspondent of the Century, in giving some reminiscences of the old country seat called "The Cottage," in Hanover county, Virginia, gives an account of Gen Washington's suit to and rejection by Mary Cary

Her father was Wilson Cary, Esq, of Celey's," in the county of Elizabeth, descended from the noble family of Aunsdon, England His relative, Col. Archibald Cary, of Ampthill," in Chesterfield, was at his death, the heir apparent to the earldom. The worthy old gentleman seems, from all we know of him, to have been as proud as the Coureys or the Somersetts, and to have thought his family the noblest in the land He lived in great state, with chariot and horses, plate, and velvet and embroidery—a worthy of the old school, fully satisfied with the "order of things," and enjoying serenely the good gifts of Providence. His beautiful daughter was a great heiress, and had many suitors—the accident which befell one of them has made her remembered in many books. He was a young man of very high character, a relative of Geo W Fairfax, Esq, who lived at Belvoir, on the Potomac; and here he met with Miss Cary, who came to visit Mrs. Fairfax, her eldest sister. The young man at once proceeded to fall in love, which he did with an ardor characteristic of his nature When Miss Carey went back home to "Celey's," on James River, he followed her like a courageous gallant, and laid open seige to the fair fortress. In the good old times, however, something more was necessary than the consent of the young lady; and so the youth duly asked a private interview with the awful lord of the manor, who listened to him silently throughout.—When the lover had finished, Mr. Cary rose, made him a low bow, and said that if this were young Mr Washington's errand at "Celey's," his visits had better terminate; his daughter "had been accustomed to ride in her own chariot." And with this allusion to the poor condition of the younger son, the interview terminated. Young Washington bowed and went away, and in due time married Martha Dandridge Custis, who "resembled Miss Cary," says my authority, "as much as one twin sister ever did another."

But the old tradition does not end here.—Many years fled away—Mary Cary was Mrs. Ambler—and her her discarded suitor was the man who had just received the sword of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown; whom the whole civilized world hailed as the greatest among the great—"the foremost man," not only of America, but of "all the world." He passed through the old metropolis, Williamsburg, at the head of his victorious troops, and the people were crazy with joy and adoration almost. The vast multitude nearly prevented his horse from proceeding—the calm statue on horseback passed on serenely, All at once he perceived at a window, or in the crowd, his old love, Mary Cary. He raised his sword and saluted her profoundly.—She fainted.

But it does not seem that the lovely woman was to blame. She had not been able to return the affection of the youth—that was all. She married him who won her heart, Edward Ambler. He was not unworthy of this noble lady in rank, or in character. He was descended through his mother from the great Huguenot house of La Roche Jaqueline, in Vendee, and inherited the honest instincts of his race At twelve he had been sent for his education to England; he graduated at Cambridge; and then made the grand tour of Europe, returning to Virginia when he was twenty one. He was married to Miss Cary soon afterward; became Collector at York, and was so much respected that, when Lord Buttetourt came to Virginia as Governor, he brought a letter of introduction to the Collector. He died at thirty-five; and the Revolutionary War breaking out soon afterward, his beautiful widow moved away from the scene of her grief, and took refuge in the "Cottage," far up in Hanover.

A GREAT MAN.—George Lippard, in his work called the Nazarine, thus speaks of Gen. Jackson: "He was a man! Well I remember the day I waited upon him. He sat there in his arm-chair—I can see him now. We told him of the public distress—the manufacturers ruined—the eagles shrouded in crape, which were carried at the head of 20,000 men into Independence Square. He heard us all We begged him to leave the deposits where they were, to uphold the great Bank at Philadelphia. Still he did not say a word. At last one of our members, more fiery than the rest, intimated that if the Bank was crushed, a rebellion might follow. Then the old man rose—I can see him yet.

"Come," he shouted, in a voice of thunder, as his clenched hand was raised high above his white hair, "Come with your bayonets in your hands, instead of your petitions—surround the White House with your legions—I am ready for you! With the people at my back, whom your gold can neither awe nor buy, I will swing you up around the capitol—each one of you on a gibbet as high as Haman's!"

"When I think," says the author, "of that one man standing there at Washington battling against all the powers of bank and panic combined, betrayed by those in whom he trusted—assailed by all that the snake of malice could hiss, or the fiend of falsehood howl—when I think of that one man placing his back against the rock, and folding his arms for the blow, while he uttered the vow, "I will not swerve one inch from the course I have taken," I must confess that the records of Rome, nay, the proudest day of Cromwell or Napoleon, cannot furnish an instance of a will like that of Andrew Jackson, when he placed life, and soul, and fame, on the hazard of a die for the people's welfare."

AFRICAN EXPLORATIONS IN PROGRESS.—By a list of the explorations now in progress throughout the world, we learn that brave and curious men are visiting portions of Africa, Australia, Indo-China, the Indian Archipelago, and the Polar regions. The interior of Africa is receiving the largest share of the attention of explorers. An English steamer is on an expedition to explore the country along the Niger: the corvette Oise is now exploring the wholly unknown country through which the Gaboon river runs, a Swedish discoverer is traveling on the west coast of Africa south of Benguela, in the direction of the Coucue river! The Governor of the Portuguese Forts on the Zambeze is making preparations for new explorations in Central Africa; the French Missionary, Leo des Avanchers, is travelling through the country which lies to the eastward of the great sea described by Capt. Burton and Lieut. Speke last year.—The German traveler, Albert Roscher, has gone in the same direction, having left Zanzibar with the hope of penetrating far in the interior. The above list, with the added name of the renowned Dr. Livingstone, who is now making an excursion into those countries he described on a former journey, shows that the great magnetic centre to which most discoverers instinctly turn, is still the interior of Africa. Those vast countries which are represented in blank on our maps, have been attacked from all sides.

WAS MOSCOW BURNED?—No story has been more generally told nor more fully credited than that relating to the destruction of the great city of Moscow in 1812, by fire. Yet, Moscow was not burned. Around the city is an almost continuous line of woodpile—various species of pine and other woods. By the side of this, and also reaching around the city, is an almost continuous line of graneries. Here are the food and the fuel of the inhabitants, provided in advance, for the long and dreary winters of the north After the battle of Borodino, the retiring Russians set fire to the graneries and the wood pile, and to many portions of the city. The pitch burned with resistless fury, destroying everything in its neighborhood, and rendering egress from the place almost impossible. The glorious old churches and palaces of the ancient city of the north escaped in the main the devouring element. The traveler who looks upon the mighty structures, the architecture of which is of the most varied character, betraying the labor, upon the same building, in many cases, of heathen, Mahomedan and Christian denominations, will go away convinced that he has been marvelously deluded by the stories of the destruction of Moscow. He will naturally enquire how those trees, which required centuries to grow, became interlocked with those huge piles of building which he has been taught to believe have all sprung into existence since 1812.

The next Electoral College, chosen in November, 1860, to meet in Febuary, 1861, will—if Kansas should be admitted at the approaching session of Congress—consist of 306 votes, 154 of which will be necessary for a choice for President. The non-slaveholding States will have 186 electors, and the slave-holding States 120.

A young lady up town was cured of palpitation of the heart the other evening, by a young M D., in the simplest aad most natural way imaginable He merely held one of her hands in his, put his arm round her waist, and whispered something in her ear.

A LION ADVENTURE IN ALGERIA.

I was aroused by something, and felt a pain in my head, and directly afterwards I received a blow on the head, through the side of the tent, which made me think for a moment that I had been struck with an iron bar with claws on the end, which I carried with me in my wagon; but in an instant the idea flashed across my mind that it was a lion which was sniffling at me through the back of the tent. If I remained where I was, without moving, there was the probability of the beast tearing up the tent and dragging me through. On the other hand an attempt to move closer to the fire would probably be detected, and the lion has the same characteristic as the cat, and would, doubtless, have sprung upon me in that case, and have carried me off. While hesitating what to do, the animal, most likely from not being able any longer to feel anything through the wall of the tent, must have turned away, for after what was in fact but a few moments, but which seemed a very long time, there was a terrific shriek, followed by a low, deep growling, then a short and a louder growl.

I felt about for my revolver, which I had placed beside my head before going to sleep, and creeping around the tent I saw the horrid beast standing perfectly still, with glaring eyes, and continuing the same low, deep growling, and holding in his mouth the body of a man, which he occasionally lowered on the ground as with the intention of taking a firmer hold, but never entirely letting go of it. I saw by the direction of his look that he had caught sight of me, and so terrible were the associations connected with the beast in my mind, that I dared not move or breathe for some seconds, when the thought suddenly occurred to me that it must be the body of Hamed he held in his mouth. My liking for the man had become so strong that the desire to rescue or avenge him drove every feeling of fear out of my mind, and with a steady aim, I fired at his body just behind the shoulder. Singularly enough, although I knew I had hit him, he merely gave a loud growl, and remained stationary, without relaxing his hold of the Arab's body. How long he would have remained in this state of immobility I cannot say, but I was just about to try the effect of a second shot when a regular volley of guns was fired from out of the darkness; the beast sprang forward towards me, almost at the same instant that I felt a sharp stinging sensation in the upper part of my arm, and fell to the ground so close to me that I stepped back to avoid a blow from his paws in his death struggles. They did not last long, and as soon as they were over I fetched a lighted brand from the fire, and first holding it to the face of the dead man to see who it was, and feeling much relieved at finding it was not Hamed, I waved it about as a signal for the others that they might come with safety. They soon came and clustered around the body of the dead lion, some kicking it, and others spitting on and reviling it, and all of them claiming the honor of having killed him—a claim that they seemed far more interested in defending than in commiserating the fate of their dead companion.

All the efforts we made to release the latter unfortunate from the jaws of the lion were unavailing, without having recourse to our knives, and as there was not the least doubt of his being dead, for the teeth of the powerful brute were buried in his breast and back, we determined on leaving both bodies where they were until daylight. The first thing I did when I awoke was to look for the bodies of the Arab and the lion. They were lying where the beast had fallen in the night, and his stiffened jaws still held the body of the man as in a powerful vice.

The desire of preserving a record of the event for my friends in England to look at, was too too strong to be resisted, so we set to work, cut three pieces of timber to a point, and having raised the lion to an upright position, kept him up by means of the pieces of wood. To conceal these, I planted a shrub here and there, which had the desired effect; and the result I obtained was a negative, the like of which I believe never was seen. The attitude is as natural as possible, and makes one shudder to look at it.

[*Photograph News.*

A London publisher advertises exact fac-similies of "Seven Curious Old Newspapers," published between the years 1646 and 1619, announcing the execution of Charles the First; death and funeral of Oliver Cromwell, the great fire of London, with interesting notices of Nell Gwynne, Dryden, Bunyan, the intrigues of the court of Charles the Second, with extraordinary occurrences in various countries, with droll and interesting advertisements.

THE ARIZONIAN.

☞ To Advertisers.—Persons desiring to advertise in this paper, are requested to send in their favors without delay, addressed to The Arizonian, Tucson Arizona.

☞ Subscriptions must in all cases be accompanied with the cash. No subscriber's name will be entered upon our books until advance payment has been made.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS,

SYLVESTER MOWRY.

Election on Thursday, September the 1st.

TUCSON:

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1859.

A CONVENTION

Of the People of the Eastern portion of Arizona, which convened at Mesilla on the 19th day of June, 1859, having, by unanimous resolution, called upon me as the highest legal functionary within the limits of Arizona, to issue a Proclamation for an Election for Delegate to Congress, from the proposed Territory of Arizona, I, Rafael Ruelas, Judge of the Probate Court of Dona Ana, do hereby request the people of Arizona to hold an election for Delegate to Congress on the 1st day of September, 1859; and in order to give to the election all the force and effect possible, do request that the proper Judges and Inspectors of elections be chosen in the different precincts and settlements, and returns made to the Clerk of the Court, in due form of law.

Witness my hand and seal [SEAL.] of court, this 22d day of June, 1859.

RAFAEL RUELAS,
Probate Judge.

By JAS. A. LUCAS, Clerk.

NOTE.—Poll Books will be sent to the different settlements previous to the election. Returns should be addressed to the undersigned at Mesilla.

JAS. A. LUCAS,
Clerk of Probate Court.

July 7th, 1849.

NEW MEXICAN POLITICS.

The rival candidates for the office of delegate from New Mexico, have pledged themselves, in writing, to support the bill for the organization of Arizona.—We will not do them the injustice to insinuate, that their sudden affection for Arizona, grows out of a desire for Arizona votes. It is only the justice of our cause. Otero and Galliges *are both friends of the Arizona bill.* The people of Arizona have resolved to take no part in the New Mexican election; and they are happy to know, whoever is elected, is pledged to sustain their cause Independent of the fact, that Arizona was determined to vote for her one delegate only, it would be unkind to one side to vote for either of the New Mexican candidates, since both sides are so entirely pledged to support the Arizona Territorial Bill. You have a fair field in New Mexico, and we hope you will have a good time. The one who gets the most votes will undoubtedly be elected. The people of Arizona are disinterested but admiring spectators.

We had intended the above for our last week's issue, but it was unavoidably crowded out. Since then, we learn, that we were far from doing these disinterested gentlemen any injustice, in imputing their wondrous love for Arizona, as prompted by a desire for Arizona votes—our expectations are realized—for the purpose of catching a few votes, they have already sent their political emissaries to the only town in the Territory, where they dare show their hands, or hope for any success One spot there was where a few renegades, notwithstanding their previous solemn action in Convention, held on the 19th of June, could be found, knowing that their old occupation of "ruling the roost," had departed, willing to disregard their solemn votes, and again return to lick the hands of those men, that have as often spurned and spit upon them, they were but too willing to be used and made tools of. At last they have shown their hands, their prayers and entreaties have been listened to, and now once more, they are found in their proper places, working with these political traders of New Mexico.

On the 7th of August, these consistent gentlemen called a convention, to be held at La Messilla, consisting only of delegates of the precinct of Messilla, and one or two small towns on the Western bank of the Rio Grande Dona Ana and Las Cruses in conjunction with the entire western portion of the Territory, not being represented, and with an effrontery unparalleled, proceeded to pass resolutions, rescinding the proceedings of all other meetings, and declaring their intention to take part in the contest between Mr. Galliges and Mr Otero and against the later for delegate from New Mexico, they then proceeded *to nominate* members for the Assembly of New Mexico, and officers for the County; men totally unfit for the positions, some of whom, wanting even ordinary intelligence, and moral honesty. They refused to the entire Territory, less the little town of Messilla, the representation they were entitled to, and with unparagoned assurance offered to the citizens of the entire Territory, a representation less than one third of the representation of La Messilla alone Such political dishonesty carries with it its own antidote, already have they discovered that their new friends, have given them a heavy load to carry, they are disappointed, for they do not find the citizens of the Eastern part of the Territory such fools as they were led to expect! they are deserted and left alone in their shame The citizens of the Rio Grande, both American and Mexican, have no desire to have anything to do with such political renegades as they have proved themselves to be, and in conjunction with delegates *representing the Western portion* of the Territory, in Convention held on the 11th of August, the proceedings of which will be found in our columns, it will be seen they have repudiated in every particular, the action had by that meeting, composed of delegates of one or two precincts only; reaffirming the proceedings and resolutions of the Convention, held at La Messilla, in September, 1858, and 19th of June 1859. An entire unanimity prevailed in the proceedings of the Convention, and *with the exception of the few, that have* shown so little political honesty, in their late course, there is no division among the people *of the Rio Grande.* All are united on the main question of a separate organization for Arizona, and we shall look on the day of election, for a full vote of the citizens of the Eastern part of the Territory.

PERSONAL.

We learn that Colonel H T Titus and Elias Brevoort, Esqr, were passengers in the stage that arrived here on Friday the 12th inst They left the stage at the Cienega station, direct for Fort Buchanan. Col. Titus is accompanied by several gentlemen connected with the Union Silver Mining Company. It is the intention of the company, we are informed, to commence operations, at their mines, at an early day.

Hon. Phil. T. Herbert, and Judge Edw. McGowan of California, have returned to Tucson, after a short visit to the Eastern part of the Territory, and Santa Fe, N. M. We believe they intend to remain here for some time.

Col John Walker, Indian Agent for the Pimos and Maricopas Indians, has returned to Tucson, after a long absence. He has been to Santa Fe, N, M., on official business.

INDIAN NEWS.

Our correspondent at Apache Pass, sends us the following communication dated Aug 11th He says, "some of our Apache Indians have again returned to the Pass They have been camping on a small stream, called "Croo goh la," where their warriors have been engaged in hunting, the game being very abundant They broke up their camp in a fight, being unable to live at peace among themselves Some of Jack's warriors, that have been in the mountains of Sonora, for the past year, returned a few days since, and finding in camp, plenty of "tigwing," their favorite liquor, soon got gloriously drunk Not being on very good terms with Esconell el les, and his warriors, who are camped near here, they concluded they would visit his camp and give him a fight; they were however, expected, it appears, for Esconell el les, had sent his squaws and children into the mountains, and when Jacks warriors arrived, they found them all mounted and armed They fought among themselves, about three hours, when they separated, with the intention of finishing it at some other time. Esconell had two warriors killed and two wounded, besides three horses killed Old Jack was more unfortunate, as six or seven of his warriors were killed and four badly wounded, besides all of his horses; old Jack was absent at the fight, being in the mountains looking for some lost mules, or the fight would have been more severe."

We hope no obstacles may be thrown in their way, whenever they desire to fight; but would prefer to see them engaged every day in the week; it certainly is the easiest and most economical way we know *of, to get* rid of a few of them. Since the receipt of the above communication, we learn the same Indians have had another fight; and the prospects are, that they will keep it up for some time to come

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

We understand Col. Bonneville says he has taken the names of all the Americans, between the Rio Grande and the Santa Cruz, and they number only one hundred and eighty Come and pay us a longer visit, Colonel, and count again There are nearly that number in and around Tucson alone, and there are a good many of us that dislike to be denationalized in so summary a manner. The Overland Mail *Company alone, employs some seventy* five Americans, between here and the Rio Grande, and they justly think, they have a right to be included, as well as the farmers living on the San Pedro and the Miembres rivers, it is hardly fair to leave them out. It is nearly as bad as cutting down the Americans on the Gila and Colorado to twelve. When there are *ten times that number. Try it again Colonel,* for evidently there is a slight mistake, some where.

RESIGNATION.

We are sorry to learn that Mr, George Matterson, our efficient deputy sheriff and constable, has resigned his position His resignation took place on the 13th In the faithful discharge of his duties, he has won the confidence and respect of our citizens, and carries with him the good wishes of all We learn that Justice J. W. Holt has appointed in his place Mr Wm. Burke, who has accepted and is now discharging the duties of his office.

☞ We have to apologise to the readers of the Arizonian, for the delay in issuing this our regular number, the detention has been unanvoidably caused, by the indisposition of our printer. We hope it may not occur again, and will not as far as lays in our power to prevent it.

MARRIED:

On Wednesday, the 17th inst., by Justice J. W. Holt, at the residence of Mr. Wm. Kirkland, near Sucson, Mr. John H. Puyle to Miss Amanda Ellen Barnes.

ARIZONA HOUSE,

TUBAC, ARIZONA.

The subscribor has taken the above House, and will do all in his power to accommodate the travelling public and regular customers.

EDWARD G. PAGE.

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TERRITORIAL ELECTION.

On Thursday, the first of September, the people of Arizona will meet in their several election precincts for the purpose of electing a delegate to represent them in the next Congress of the United States

No party issues at this time divide us. mere party questions have no claim or attraction, for people living without protection or the shadow of law, other interests of more vital importance claim our attention, and at the ballot box we will again appeal for that recognition of our rights that we have so repeatedly asked for, but which we have thus far failed to receive.

The failure on the part of the last Congress to give us a separate organization for Arizona should only incite us to a more determined effort at the coming election. We have every reason to hope our next application will meet with success, but there must be no cessation of our efforts, let every citizen from the Colorado to Texas on the day of election do his duty—let our delegate carry with him the vote of every citizen in the territory. It cannot be denied but that he has the support of nearly every vote in Arizona, and to them his past exertions are a sufficient guarantee of his future course; he has been nominated by our different conventions with unusual unanimity, and it is now incumbent on us to see that he secures the vote of every man favorable to a territorial organization A united expression of the wishes of our citizens at the coming election will strengthen our prospects, and materially aid our delegate in his position in the next Congress.

We desire a full vote to prove our assertions; *that in population alone we are entitled to a separate organization.* We have been misrepresented on the part of a few either wilfully or through gross ignorance; our necessities have been denied, and our statements of the population of Arizona contradicted We have nothing to alter or withdraw, our statements will bear the test of proof, and the result of the election will fully establish the correctness of our assertions.

Before another issue of our paper can reach our distant subscribers in the eastern part of our territory the election will have passed. We therefore now urge upon them the importance of using every exertion—let not a vote be lost for want of attention; thus far too little interest has been felt in our election, but we believe the proper spirit is now aroused throughout the entire extent of the territory, all that is now needed is easily accomplished—let the friends of Arizona show their interest at the coming election—take hold in earnest with a determination that a full vote shall be polled, and we will be able to convince all that independent of other reasons sufficient in themselves, yet in population *alone*, we are entitled to a *separate territorial organization.*

CONVENTION AT LA MESILLA.

At a meeting of the people of the Rio Grande, held pursuant to notice in the town of Las Cruces on the 11th day of August, 1859, the following proceedings were had, viz

Stephen Ochoa was called to the chair, and G. H. Oury and Saturnino Barrientos were appointed secretaries.

The object of the convention being explained in a short and pertinent speech by the chairman, when—

On motion of S J. Jones, a committee of five persons, to wit, Geo Frazier, Ramon Nevarez, Pablo Melendres, segundo, N. B. Appel and Peter Deus, were appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting; and on further motion, Judge Chas. Hoppin and Col. Sam J. Jones were added to the committee. The committee retired for a short time, and returned with the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

Whereas, at a convention of the people of Arizona, held at Mesilla in September, 1858, resolutions were passed declaring a separation from the territory of New Mexico, and the organization of Arizona as absolutely and indispensably necessary, and a delegate appointed to the Congress of the United States to represent the

fact to that body; and whereas, at a subsequent convention in Mesilla on the 19th June, 1859, the same facts were reiterated and urged with additional force, the necessities of the country requiring it with greater reason than heretofore, by the augmentation of population and the introduction of capital employed in silver mining, and stock raising, increasing as a consequence, to a considerable degree, the commerce of the country, without the protection of any civil organization whatever, and whereas, at each of the aforesaid meetings or conventions, it was solemnly resolved and published to the world that no part would henceforth be taken in the territorial elections of New Mexico, and whereas, at a later convention held in Mesilla on Sunday, the 7th day of August, 1859, at which the precinct of Mesilla and the other small towns on the western bank of the Rio Grande only had representation, Dona Ana and Las Cruces, in conjunction with the western portion of Arizona, Tucson, Tubac, Sonoita valley, Arivacca, Cerro Colorado, Gila City, and Arizona City, withdrawing upon a refusal of said convention to allow them the proper representation, actuated by sentiments of private animosity, and overcome by the honied words of the political emissaries of New Mexico, a resolution was passed rescinding and annulling the proceedings and sentiments of all previous meetings, and declaring their intention to take part in the contest between Mr. Gallego and Mr. Otero, and against the latter, as well as appoint candidates for the Senate, House of Representatives, Prefect, Sheriff, Justice of the Peace, and Constable for the territory of New Mexico, and whereas, a respectable portion of this community disapprove in toto of the proceedings of the last mentioned convention, and have determined that they will not submit to the declaration of a party standing upon a basis so unsound—therefore, it is

Resolved, 1st. That we believe firmly in the honesty and correctness of purpose which has governed all previous conventions held by the people of Arizona, in which they have declared separation from New Mexico inevitable, and the organization of the territory of Arizona indispensable, and that the determination not to take part in the territorial election of New Mexico was dictated by the necessities of our situation, and adopted by the sober intelligence of the country, and should be adhered to with a firmness becoming honest men.

2d. That the convention held in the town of Mesilla on the 7th day of August, 1859, have acceeded the limits of authority in rescinding resolutions passed in convention of June 19th at Mesilla, by the united citizens of Dona Ana, Las Cruces, Mesilla, and the adjacent precincts, and returned and endorsed by the entire western portion of the territory, composed of Tucson, Tubac, Arizona City, Gila City, the Santa Cruz and Sonoita valleys, and the settlements of the silver mines of Arivaca Cerro Colorado, Santa Rita and Patagonia, in the absence of representation from Dona Ana and Las Cruces, which was withdrawn, and that of the western part of the territory aforementioned, which was unjustly and iniquitously denied.

3d. That it is the duty of this meeting to take such steps as the circumstances require to defend the community against the impositions of a few designing men who have attempted to fix upon them a set of officers to administer the affairs of the county, the majority of whom are incapable from want of intelligence and moral honesty to do justice and credit to the positions, by selecting in sober judgment such persons as are known to possess honesty and integrity, coupled with intelligence, to discharge the responsible duties of prefect, sheriff, justice of the peace and constable.

4th. Resolved, That we adhere to the resolution adopted by a convention of citizens of the county of Dona Ana; that they will meet in their different precincts as requested by the honorable the judge of the probate court, to vote for the nominee, the Hon. Sylvester Mowry, to represent the wants and wishes of the residents of Arizona.

Which were read and adopted by the convention.

On motion of Chas. A. Hoppin, a committee of two from each precinct to select suitable persons as candidates for the offices of prefect and sheriff of the county of Dona Ana, consisting of Chas. A Hoppin, Nestor Barela, of Mesilla, Geo. Frazer, P. Melendres, of Dona Ana, G. H. Oury and J. Goodwin of Tucson, Ramon Nevarez, Isidora Armijo, Las Cruces, who after retiring for some time, returned with the following report:

We the committee appointed to select suitable persons as candidates for the offices of prefect and sheriff, have the honor to report that we have selected for the office of prefect Don Annastacio Barela, and sheriff J. Peter Dues.

G. H. Oury, Chairman.

Which was unanimously adopted by the meeting. On motion a vote of thanks was returned to the chairman for the able and dignified manner in which he had presided over the convention: the same was responded to by Mr. Ochoa in that beautiful and happy style peculiar to himself, requesting every member of the meeting to labor diligently and energetically in the good cause in which they had embarked.

On motion the convention adjourned sine die.

Estevan Ochoa, President.

G. H. Oury,
Saturnino Barientos, Secretaries.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Voluminous dispatches were received on the 96th ult. from Minister McLane through his private secretary, giving a detailed account of his proceedings, and covering the treaty he had concluded with the Liberal Government.

The draught of the treaty to be submitted to our government, contains provisions of the very highest importance to our country. We give a summary of its more striking stipulation, which are as follows:

1st. Rights of way across the States between the Rio Grande and ports on the Gulf of California, with guarantees for their protection and safety.

2d. Rights of way and valuable privileges of transit secured to the American Company holding the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

3d. The privilege of erecting and maintaining warehouses at the termini of the several transit routes.

4th. The right of transporting troops and munitions over such routes, and to send troops to protect them in default of Mexico fulfiling that duty.

5th. Free duty and transit of goods belonging or consigned to American citizens in Arizona, through the ports of the Gulf of California and across Sonora.

6th. Entire and unquestionable freedom of religious opinion and religious worship throughout the Republic.

7th. A clause indicating the willingness of the Mexican Government to accept a modified form of protectorate at the hands of the United States; in other words, to solemnize another treaty, in form, one of alliance, offensive and defensive, but in substance creating a protectorate whenever the United States shall signify its willingness to enter into such arrangements.

July 27.—A letter received from Dr. Forney, superintendent of Indian affairs in Utah, states that two of the children who were spared from the Mountain Meadow massacre, have been detained by the United States District Attorney of the Territory, as witnesses against certain white men, who are strongly implicated in the commission of that crime.

Majors Whiting and Eastman, Captain Tyler and Campbell, and Lieut. Ellwood, are on their return to the States on leave of absence.

The President contemplates returning to Washington on Wednesday.

The impression prevails in diplomatic circles here that the European armistice resulted from an unwillingness of Napoleon to encounter Gen. Hess with his Irish troops, if it was to be honorably avoided.

STOLEN—On or about the 17th inst., at the Casa Blanca, Sonoita, a thief was arrested who had in his possession a clay-bank Poney, blind in one eye. He stated he stole him from San Xavier.—The owner by calling upon the subscriber and paying charges and advertising, can receive his property.

JAMES GRAYDON,
Casa Blanca, Sonoita.

G. F. HOOPER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, Provisions, Liquors, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, &c., Fort Yuma, Colorado River.
R. E. RAIMOND, Agent, San Francisco.

JORGE F. HOOPER,
Comerciatne y Negociante en General.
En Provisiones, Licores y Jeneros de todas clases.
Fort Yuma, Rio Colorado.
R. E. RAIMOND, Agente, San Francisco.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

THE subscriber, in the name and in behalf of the Santa Rita S. M. Co., offers the above reward for the delivery in Tubac and conviction of the murderers of Mr. John Wrightson, who was brutally assassinated on Sunday evening last, August 14th, on the ranch of Tomocacari.

H. C. GROSVENOR,
Agent Santa Rity S. M. Co.
Tubac, August 16, 1849.

UN CIEN PESOS PREMIO.

EL suscriptor en el nombre y de patrocinio del Compania de Santa Rita offerece cien pesos por la rendicion en Tubac y el conviccion del asesinos de Senor Juan Wrightson, quien fue matado brutalmente, en la tarde del Domingo, catorce de Agosto en el rancho de Tomocacari.

H. C. GROSVENOR,
Agente de Santa Rita S. M. Co.
Tubac, Agosto 16, 1849.

SAN ANTONIO AND SAN DIEGO MAIL LINE.

THE San Antonio and San Diego Mail Line have in store and en route from the coast a full assortment of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, WOODEN-WARE,
And to which they call the attention of the trade. To jobbing customers, *for cash*, we will sell at a small advance upon cash and freight.

EDWARD HALL,
aug 4-3m Agent S. A. & S. D. Mail Line.

SAMUEL W. COZZENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LA MESILLA, A. T.;
Will practice in the Supreme and District Courts of the Territory of New Mexico and Texas. Particular attention given to criminal business, and to the establishing of old Spanish grants.
aug 11-3m

EN una junta de los habitantes de la parte oriental de Arizona, convocada en la Mesilla el 19 del que corre, se resolvio unanimemente que al Senor *Juez de Pruebas, se le encargara espidiese su proclamacion* para una eleccion con el fin de elegir un Delegado del Territorio propuesto de Arizona al Congreso General—Por tanto, Yo, Rafael Ruelas, Juez de Pruebas, en y por el condado de Donana, mando, que los habitantes del dicho condado tengan una eleccion para dicho delegado, en el dia 1 de Setiembre proximo, y para que tenga todo la fuerza e intento convenientes, mando, que se nombren los correspondientes jueces e inspectores de eleccion en los diferentes precinctos y demas puntos, y que se participe el resultado al escribano de este jusgado, y para que conste pongo mi firma y sello de oficio este 23 de Junio, 1859.

Rafael Ruelas, Probate Judge.
july 7-tde By Jas. A. Lucas, Clerk.

HAYWARD & McGRORTY
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDIZE,
FORT FILLMORE, NEW MEXICO.
july 7 tf

TO TRAVELLERS
AND EMIGRANTS.

HAVING completed our arrangements for receiving Goods direct from San Francisco by every vessel, we will now have constantly on hand the
Largest and best Stock of Groceries,
—and—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
in the Territory, which we can and will
AFFORD AT LOWER PRICES
than ever before offered east of the Colorado.
CAPRON & STEVENS.
Pimo Villages, (A. T.) July 1, 1859. july 7-3m

Goods for Sale.

THE undersigned offers at El Paso, Texas, a general assortment of Merchandise, low for cash or bankable paper. HENRY J. CUNIFF.
June 23-6mo.

Notice:
Of the establishment of the Land Office for the Territory of New Mexico.

IN pursuance of an act of Congress, approved May 24, 1858, entitled "An act to create a land district in the Territory of New Mexico," it is hereby declared and made known that the office for the sale and entry of public lands in the Territory of New Mexico will be established at Santa Fe, in said Territory, from and after the 25th day of November next.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this 27th day of September, A. D. 1858.

By order of the President:
JOS. S. WILSON,
Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office.
june 19

WHITE & GRANGER,
AT FORT BUCHANAN,
Offer for sale a large assortment of Merchandise, consisting of,
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CLOTHING, HATS,
BLANKETS, BOOTS,
HARDWARE, SHOES,
QUEENSWARE,
Tobacco, of all Sorts and Qualities,
LIQUORS OF ALL SORTS, &C. &C.
The above-named articles will be sold at reasonable prices, for Cash.

MOLASSES.—60 gallons for sale by
WHITE & GRANGER,
mar. 10 At Fort Buchanan.

COLT'S NAVY SIX-SHOOTER PISTOLS.
For sale by
WHITE & GRANGER,
mar. 10 At Fort Buchanan.

RICE.
500 POUNDS FOR SALE at 30 cts. per lb, by
WHITE & GRANGER,
mar. 10 At Fort Buchanan.

WHITE & GRANGER, at Fort Buchanan, have for sale, Rifles, Double-Guns, "North-West" Guns, Powder, Lead, Ely's Caps, Shot, Gun Wadding.
—ALSO—
Oils, Paints, Whiting, Putty, Chalk, Spirits-Turpentine, Glue, Nails, Castings, Tin-ware, Brass Kettles, Tubs, Buckets. [mar 10

BACON SIDES.—12,000 pounds for sale by
WHITE & GRANGER,
mar. 10 At Fort Buchanan.

PISTOLS AND CARBINES.
A SUPPLY OF COLT'S NAVY PISTOL, (new pattern,) Also, Pocket "Six Shooters," together with a number of his six-barrel Carbines and five-barrel Rifles; FOR SALE at the Store of the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company, Tubac.
FREDERICK HULLSEMAN,
Store Keeper.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to settle their accounts without delay, as he intends leaving the country about the first of September. All accounts unsettled by the 25th of June, will be collected by law.
14 PALATINE ROBINSON.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that packages, boxes, or parcels, brought by the Overland Mail, if left in the office over one day, will be at the risk of the owners, as the Company make no charge for storage, they will not be responsible for any loss that may occur. WM. S. OURY, Agent O. M. Co.
Tucson, May 18, 1859. 2m

HORSE SHOEING,
AND,
GENERAL, BLACKSMITHING.
THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to shoe horses and mules and do a general blacksmith business at his shop at Santa Rita.
mar. 24—tf. JOHN A. RIDENOUR.

P. Robinson,
GENERAL MERCHANT;
AND dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, etc., at Tucson
The highest price paid for all sorts of produce. 1

LOST.—On the 26th of last month, in the road between Calabasas and Santa Rita, a journal, with some loose notes and papers. As they are of much value to me, I will be very much obliged to the finder to return them to me at the Printing office in Tubac, or at the Santa Rita mines, where he will receive a reasonable reward.
june 16 ANTONIO RICHARDS.

EL dia 26 del pasado mes de Mayo, perdi en el camino a Santa Rita un diario de jornadas incluse unos apuntes o memorias en papeles sueltos que me son de interes el indagar por si alguien lo ha hallado. No haviendome sido posible hallarle buscandole personalmente en el camino, me es preciso a hora indagor por medio del periodico, y por que se que este buen hijo de la imprenta, and en manas de todos, y lo hara saber para que, el que lo haya levantado, se serva avisormelo que se le estimare infinito despues de pagarle.
june 16 tf ANTONIO RICHARDS.

PATAGONIA MINE, June 29th, 1859—Mexicans are wanted at this mine. The highest wages paid. june 30 2w

HOGS! HOGS!!—All persons are cautioned against permitting their Hogs to run at large, as they are liable for all damages done by them,
Tubac, June 9, 1859. tf Many Citizens.

HORSE FOUND.—Taken up by the subscriber, on his ranche near Tubac, on the 21st inst., a grey Spanish horse, with a Mexican brand on each hip; he is of ordinary size, and seven or eight years old. The owner is requested to pay charges and take him away. N. VAN ALSTINE.
Tubac, June 22, 1859.

BAGGAGE LOST.—A large black India rubber BAG, with "H. Norton" painted on it in white letters, was lost either at Pope's camp or the first station east of it, from the overland mail stage that left Tipton, April 14th, 1859. The Bag contains articles of wearing apparel, some papers of no val to any one but the ower. The finder will rece an appropriate reward by leaving the property the overland mail agent at Tucson. Any in tion of the missing baggage will be gladly by the subscriber at Tubac.
july 7 tf H. N

THE ARIZONIAN.

From [illegible]

LITTLE [illegible]

She comes with fairy foot-step,—
Softly their echoes fall—
And her shadow plays like summer shade
Across the sunlit wall.
The golden light is dancing bright
'Mid the mazes of her hair,
And her fair young brow is waving free
To the wooing of the air.

Like a sportful fawn she bounds along
So gleefully along;
As a wild young bird the carol doth
The burden of a song.
The summer flowers are clustering thick
Around her dancing feet,
And on her cheek the summer breeze
Is breathing soft and sweet.

The very sunbeams seem to linger
Above the holy head,
And the wild flowers at her coming
Their richest fragrance shed.
And oh! how lovely light and fragrance
Mingle in the life-walks;
Oh! how fearfully do they mantle
Round the soul that knows no sin.

She comes, the spirit of our childhood—
A thing of mortal birth,
Yet bearing still the breath of heaven,
To redeem her from the earth.
She comes in bright-robed innocence,
Unsoiled by blot or blight,
And passeth by our wayward path,
A gleam of angel light.

Oh! blessed things are children!
The gifts of heavenly love;
They stand betwixt our world-hearts
And better things above.
They link us with the spirit-world
By purity and truth,
And keep our hearts still fresh and young
With the presence of their youth.

ZOUAVES.—The latest edition (just published) of Webster's quarto dictionary gives it the following definition: "The name of an active and hardy body of soldiers in the French service, originally Arabs, but now Frenchmen who wear the Arab dress." It is derived from the Arab word Zouaoua, a confederacy of the Arab tribes who live on the mountainous back of Algiers."

Magyars is the name of a people who in the 9th century invaded and overran Hungary, previously settled by the Huns. The Magyars are still the dominant race in Hungary.

Coolie, or Cooyl, or Kuli, is a Hindostan word, and means day laborer. The Europeans in China have adopted it to designate Chinese day laborers. The term is therefore applied to the day laborers both of India and China.

Sepoys (Hindo *Sepahai*), means a native of India employed in the military service of a European power.

"NO TIME."—We complain that we have "no time." An Indian chief of the Six Nations once said a wisest thing than any philosopher. A white man remarked in his hearing that he had not time enough. "Well," replied Red Jacket, gruffly, "I suppose you have *all there is*." He is the wisest and best man who can crowd the most good actions in now.

An English Judge being asked what contributed most to the success at the bar, replied: "Some succeed by great talent, some by the influence of their friends, some by a miracle, but the majority succeed by commencing without having a shilling in their pockets."

When the right of the French King's veto was so warmly agitated in the Central Assembly, the mob in Paris bawled about the streets, "No veto! no veto!"

Mirabeau one day accosted a woman who was vociferating these magic words.

"What is the meaning of this veto," said he, "about which the people are talking so much? I am a stranger in Paris, and do not understand it."

"Oh, sir," said the itinerant politician, "it is a tax on sugar" and she went on exclaiming as loudly as before,

"No veto! no veto!"

INDUSTRY.—Earn your bread and see how sweet it will be! Work, and see how independent you will be! Work, and see how happy your family will be! Work, and see how religious you will be! for before you know where you are, instead of repining at Providence, you will find yourself offering up thanks for all the numerous blessings you enjoy.

The New York politicians are pitching into Secretary Cobb for trying to get some work out of our custom-house officers, and dismissing the lazy ones. We think Mr. Cobb is about right.

A Washington letter says that Mr. Buchanan "seems actually to contemplate matrimony."

Honeymoon bliss sometimes turns out to be mere moonshine.

DABLO TORRADO BUPLA,
MAGDALENA, SONORA.

Merchant, [illegible] Dry Goods and Mexican [illegible] etc.

Commission for the purchase of lands in the State of Sonora. References: Antonio Perez, Fort Buchanan; Camou Hermanos, Hermosillo.
mar 17 m

UNITED STATES BOUNDARY HOTEL.
LOCATED ON THE SONOITA-VALLEY ROAD three miles from Fort Buchanan.

The above hotel has been opened by the subscriber, and he is now prepared to accommodate travelers in the best style the country affords. He will also keep on hand a fine assortment of wines, liquors, cigars, sardines, etc., etc. He will also insure all horses committed to his care. Persons visiting the Fort will find good accommodations for the night at my establishment.
JAMES GRAYDON.

ANDREW J. NICKERSON & COLE,
Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights;
WARD'S RANCHE, SONOITA VALLEY.

THE above firm are prepared to do all work in the line of their business, in a neat and durable style. Wagons made and repaired; all sorts of blacksmithing done, including horse and mule shoeing, with the utmost despatch and at reasonable prices.
mar 31 pd

WANTED,
BY THE SANTA-RITA SILVER MINING CO
An experienced Smelter.
Also, good Barreteros, to work in the Salero Mine.
Apply to
W. WRIGHTSON, Tubac.

EDWARD E. DUNBAR,
No. 92 William Street, New York.
AGENCY FOR MINERS AND TRADERS
In New Mexico, Arizona, Sonora, Chihuahua and Mexico generally.
Goods, Machinery, and all kinds of Supplies for Mining Companies and Traders, purchased and forwarded.
Dealer in Bullion and Ores.
EDWARD E. DUNBAR & Co., GUAYMAS, SONORA.

KILLED BY INDIANS.—John Cottman was killed by Indians, about the first of February, 1859, on the Gila Desert, fifteen miles from Sutton's Ranche. The deceased was an American, and is supposed to have relatives at Snow Hill, Maryland. His legal representative may obtain the amount due him, and his friends ascertain the particulars of his death, by addressing the subscriber, at the Overland Mail Station, Pimo Village, Arizona.
mar31 JOHN CAPRON.

OVERLAND MAIL NOTICE—*Change of Hour.* On and after 3d December, the Overland Mail Stage will leave San Francisco for St. Louis and Memphis at 12 o'clock M. on Monday and Friday of each week. Overland Express for Visalia, Fort Tejon and Los Angeles, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock M.

Overland Mail Company (via Los Angeles.)—Tariff of Prices. From San Francisco, or from any point on the route between San Francisco and Fort Yuma, to terminus of Pacific Railroad, or Ft. Smith, Ark., $100; From San Francisco to Visalia, $20; From San Francisco to Fort Tejon, $30; From San Francisco to Los Angeles, $40; From San Francisco to Fort Yuma, $70; From Los Angeles to Fort Yuma, $40. Way fare 10 cents per mile; no charge less than one dollar.

LOUIS McLANE,
Agent O. M. Co., San Francisco.

EL MOLINO DEL NORTE,
S. HART, Proprietor,
Molino, El Paso County, Texas.

OFFICE SONORA EXPLORING & MINING CO.,
Tubac, Feb 10, 1859.

JOHN STREIT, was killed in a rencontre with one Antonio Eilsner, on the 25th of December, 1858. Both persons were in the employment of this company. Streit was a German by birth, aged about 30; he was a cabinet maker by trade and at the time of his death "head carpenter" of the company. His family yet reside in Germany but he is said to have relatives living near San Antonio, Texas. His friends can learn the particulars of his death, and his legal representatives can obtain the amount due him, on application to

S. H. LATHROP,
Director of the Mines, Tubac.

OFFICE SONORA EXPLORING & MINING CO.,
Tubac, Feb. 10, 1859.

H. J. OLDS.—Died of Consumption on the 27th day of October, 1858, while in the employment of this company, H. J. Olds. Mr. Olds was an American, about 40 years of age, a carpenter by trade, has a brother somewhere in California, and is said to have a sister and other relations in Wisconsin. His relatives can learn the particulars of his death, and his lawful representatives can obtain the amount due him at the time of his death on application to S. H. LATHROP,
Director of the Mines, Tubac.

CARPENTER WANTED.—A good carpenter can have constant employment, on application to
S. H LATHROP,
Director of the Mines, Tubac. Sonora Exploring and Mining Co. mar 31

LABORERS WANTED.—A few good American Laborers can find situations and good wages, on application to S. H. LATHROP,
Director of the Mines, Tubac. Sonora Exploring and Mining Company. mar 31

WANTED, by the Santa Rita S. M. Co., a person who is experienced in beneficiating the ores of silver by the Patio process. Apply to
W. WRIGHTSON, Agent, Tubac.

CHILDRESS & RICE, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS. Manufacturers of [illegible] and Horse Equipments of every description, of the latest patterns and best quality. Orders to any part of the country promptly attended to.

MORRIS & BRO.
CLOTHING MERCHANTS,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

BAUGHN & WALKER,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
PORT LAVACA, TEXAS.
Cash advanced on Consignments, and Merchandise carefully stored.

EL PASO HOTEL,
MAJOR B. W. GILLOCK, Proprietor.
EL PASO, TEXAS.
Every attention paid to the comfort of travelers, and charges moderate.

CROWELL & CRANE,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner of Front and Clay Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO

COLT'S REVOLVING GUNS & PISTOLS.
Manufactured and for Sale by
COL. SAMUEL COLT,
Hartford, Conn.

BURNSIDE'S BREACH-LOADING GUNS.
Manufactured and for sale by
BRISTOL FIRE-ARMS COMPANY.
CHAS. JACKSON, Pres.
Bristol, R. I.

Overland to the Pacific!

THE SAN ANTONIO AND SAN DIEGO MAIL Line, which has been in successful operation since July, 1857, are ticketing Passengers through to San Diego, and also to all intermediate stations.

Passengers and Express matter forwarded in new coaches drawn by six mules over the entire length of our Line, excepting the Colorado Desert of 100 miles, which we cross on mule back. Passengers GUARANTEED in their tickets to ride in Coaches, excepting the 100 miles, as above stated.

Passengers ticketed to and from San Antonio, Texas, and

Fort Clark,	Fort Fillmore,
Fort Hudson,	La Mesilla,
Fort Lancaster,	Tucson, Arizona,
Fort Davis,	Fort Yuma,
El Paso, and	San Diego.

The Coaches of our line leave semi-monthly from each end, on the 9th and 21th of each month, at six o'clock, A. M.

An armed escort travels through the Indian country with each mail train, for the protection of the mails and passengers.

Passengers are provided with provisions during the trip, except where the coach stops at Public Houses along the Line, at which each passenger will pay for his own meal.

Each passenger is allowed thirty pounds of personal baggage, exclusive of blankets and arms.

Passengers coming to San Antonio can take the Line of Mail Steamers from New Orleans twice a week to Indianola; from the latter place there is a daily line of four-horse mail coaches direct to this place.

On the Pacific side, the California Steam Navigation Company are running a first-class steamer semi-monthly to and from San Francisco and San Diego.

Fare on this Line as follows, including rations:

San Antonio to San Diego, . .	$200
" " Tucson, ...	150
" " El Paso, ...	100

Intermediate stations 15 cents per mile.

Extra baggage, *when carried*, 40 cents per pound to El Paso, and $1 per pound to San Diego.

Passengers can obtain all necessary outfits in San Antonio.

For further information, and for the purchase of tickets, apply at the office of the Company in this city, or address I. C. WOODS, Superintendent of the line, care of American Coal Co., 55 Exchange Place, New York.

G. H. GIDDINGS,
R. E. DOYLE, *Proprietors.*

San Antonio, July 1, 1858.

Harris & Marchand,
ASSAYERS.

No. 105 Sacramento street, SAN FRANCISCO.
No. 73 J street, SACRAMENTO.
No. 27 E street, MARYSVILLE.

H. & M. have established, in addition to their well-known offices in the interior, a Branch Office at **No. 105** *Sacramento Street*, San Francisco, where they will carry on the business of Assaying in a manner to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

GOLD, SILVER AND ORES of every description, promptly and faithfully assayed and returns made within *six hours*.

Having been established for a period of upwards of three years, during which they have transacted all the business entrusted to them in a manner to please their depositors, they feel at liberty to refer to the correctness and liberality which have characterized all their dealings as some guarantee for what they will do in the future.

They would especially dwell upon the fact that THEY DO THEIR OWN WORK, and manufacture all utensils used by them, for which they received a premium at the late State Fair. In every department none but the best of talent is employed.

As vouchers for the correctness of their Assays, they refer with permission to the following Bankers, who, for nearly three years, have shipped bars assayed by them, to the Eastern States and Europe;

REFERENCES:

B. Davidson, Esq. Messrs. J. Parriott & Co.
Messrs. Tallant & Wilde. " Sather & Church.

TAAFFE, McCAHILL & CO.
Importers and Jobbers of Foreign and Domestic
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